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Substitute for form 1449A-PTO

## INFORMATION DISCLOSURE STATEMENT BY APPLICANT

(Use as many sheets as necessary)

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Complete if Known

Application Number	10/658,975
Filing Date	September 10, 2003
First Named Inventor	Anderson, Peter
Group Art Unit	3714
Examiner Name	D'Agostino, Paul

Sheet 1 of 1

Attorney Docket No: 1842.041US1

## US PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initial *	USP Document Number	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	Filing Date If Appropriate
	US-20020160831A1	10/31/2002	Rubeli, P. E.	05/15/2002

## FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Foreign Document No	Publication Date	Name of Patentee or Applicant of cited Document	†
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## OTHER DOCUMENTS -- NON PATENT LITERATURE DOCUMENTS

Examiner Initials*	Cite No <sup>1</sup>	Include name of the author (in CAPITAL LETTERS), title of the article (when appropriate), title of the item (book, magazine, journal, serial, symposium, catalog, etc.), date, page(s), volume-issue number(s), publisher, city and/or country where published.	†
		"Application Serial No. 10/832,525 (Atty. Ref. 1842.102US1) Non Final Office Action mailed 07-20-2007", 18	

EXAMINER

DATE CONSIDERED

Substitute Disclosure Statement Form (PTO-1449)

\* EXAMINER: Initial if reference considered, whether or not citation is in conformance with MPEP 609. Draw line through citation if not in conformance and not considered. Include copy of this form with next communication to applicant. Applicant's unique citation designation number (optional) † Applicant is to place a check mark here if English language Translation is attached

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JUL 24 2007

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**4 A T 15020**

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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10/832,525

04/27/2004

Peter R. Anderson

P 1842.102US1

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70648

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07/20/2007

SCHWEGMAN, LUNDBERG, WOESSNER &amp; KLUTH/WMS GAMING

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EXAMINER

D'AGOSTINO, PAUL ANTHONY

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

3714

MAIL DATE

DELIVERY MODE

07/20/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

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Office Action Summary	Application No. 10/832,525	Applicant(s) ANDERSON ET AL.	
	Examiner Paul A. D'Agostino	Art Unit 3714	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

#### Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
  - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

#### Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 27 April 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

#### Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-34 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

#### Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 27 April 2004 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

#### Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

#### Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4/27/2004

- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
- Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**DETAILED ACTION**

***Priority***

1. New matter is introduced in this CIP causing certain claims to have different effective filing dates. For purposes of this Office action claims 1-5 and 19-34 have an effective filing date of 4/27/2004 and claims 6-18 have an effective filing date of 9/10/2003.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. Claims 6-8, 10-12, 14, and 15-17 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being U.S. Patent No. 5,701,511 to Smith (Smith).

**In Reference to Claims 6, 10, and 15**

Smith discloses a gaming machine (Fig. 1 "personal computer" 10) and a method (Figs. 7 and 8) for conducting a wagering game (system and method are capable of performing this intended use; See also, "workstation coupled to a local area network or wide area network" Col. 4 Lines 42-43 wherein wagering games can be played on-line), comprising:

a memory structure (Fig. 2 "memory" 21) for storing an audio file {storing an audio file} associated with the wagering game (system and method are capable of performing this intended use; "data stored on a CD-ROM to be input to data bus 13 and thereby loaded into memory 21 for access by CPU 23" ... "sound recorded on a CD-ROM" Col. 5 Lines 1-7 and "The present invention is directed to a technique for using audio data that has been digitized and recorded on a CD-ROM." Col. 5 Lines 29-31), the audio file (Fig. 4 "audio data" 52 and Fig. 5 58) including a marker {a plurality of markers} (Fig. 4 "timing mark ticks" 54 and Fig. 5 74) and an audio sequence {a plurality of audio sequences interlaced between the markers}(Fig. 4 "tracks" 50 and Fig. 5 72); and

a controller (Fig. 2 "CPU" 23) operative to successively play the audio sequence(s) {playing the audio sequences}(system is capable of performing this intended use) and initiate game-related events {initiating a game-related event(s)} (Figs. 5 "TMSF & CMD.A) in response to detecting the {respective} marker {markers}(Col. 6 Lines 66-67 and Col. 7 Lines 1-42), the event {events} being pre-associated with the marker {pre-associated with the respective audio sequences} (Figs. 5 and 6 and "a plurality of timing and command pairs" Col. 7 Line 3).

In Reference to Claims 7, 11, and 16

Smith discloses a gaming machine and method wherein the memory structure includes an association table having the marker {markers} and the event {events} associated with the marker {markers}(Figs. 5 and 6), the controller {and further

including) referring to the association table to identify the event {events} to be initiated in response to detecting the marker {respective markers}("and since the two match, the CPU 23 will execute a command A in block 74" Col. 7 Lines 10-11).

In Reference to Claims 8, 12, and 17

Smith discloses a gaming machine and method wherein the event is an animation ("bouncing ball" Col. 7 Lines 31-42).

In Reference to Claim 14

Smith discloses a gaming machine wherein the audio file is formatted as a wave (.wav) file (: "a wave file" Col. 5 Line 17), the marker being an audio cue point embedded within the wave file ("scheme embeds timing mark ticks 54 in the audio data in a track 50" Col. 6 Lines 17-18).

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 1-3 and 5 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,701,511 to Smith (Smith) in view of U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0160831 to Rubeli (Rubeli).

## In Reference to Claim 1

Smith discloses a gaming machine (Fig. 1 "personal computer" 10) for conducting a wagering game (system is capable of performing this intended use; See also, "workstation coupled to a local area network or wide area network" Col. 4 Lines 42-43 wherein wagering games can be played on-line), comprising:

a memory structure (Fig. 2 "memory" 21) for storing an audio file associated with the wagering game (system is capable of performing this intended use; "data stored on a CD-ROM to be input to data bus 13 and thereby loaded into memory 21 for access by CPU 23" ... "sound recorded on a CD-ROM" Col. 5 Lines 1-7 and "The present invention is directed to a technique for using audio data that has been digitized and recorded on a CD-ROM." Col. 5 Lines 29-31), the audio file (Fig. 4 "audio data" 52 and Fig. 5 58) including a marker (Fig. 4 "timing mark ticks" 54 and Fig. 5 74) and an audio sequence (Fig. 4 "tracks" 50 and Fig. 5 72); and

a controller (Fig. 2 "CPU" 23) operative to play the audio sequence (system is capable of performing this intended use) and initiate a wagering game-related event (Figs. 5 "TMSF & CMD.A) in response to detecting the marker (Col. 6 Lines 66-67 and Col. 7 Lines 1-42), the event being pre-associated with the marker (Figs. 5 and 6 and "a plurality of timing and command pairs" Col. 7 Line 3).

However, Smith fails to teach of an event being a mechanical feature consisting of reels and of a controller operative to initiate movement of the reels.

Rubeli teaches of an event being a mechanical feature consisting of reels and of a controller operative to initiate movement of the reels ("the rotatable game reels can be activated in a number of ways including: ... by audio means or by any other means inducing activity" [0045]) in order to provide a gaming device with a wide array of wagering options for a player [0002].

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the mechanical reels event as taught by Rubeli into the teachings of Smith in order to provide a gaming device with a wide array of wagering options for a player.

#### In Reference to Claim 2

Smith as modified by Rubeli discloses a gaming machine wherein the memory structure includes an association table having the marker and the event associated with the marker (Figs. 5 and 6), the controller referring to the association table to identify the event to be initiated in response to detecting the marker ("and since the two match, the CPU 23 will execute a command A in block 74" Col. 7 Lines 10-11).

#### In Reference to Claims 3 and 5

Smith as modified by Rubeli discloses a gaming machine wherein the event is an



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animation ("bouncing ball" Col. 7 Lines 31-42) and a gaming machine wherein the audio file is formatted as a wave (.wav) file ("a wave file" Col. 5 Line 17), the marker being an audio cue point embedded within the wave file ("scheme embeds timing mark ticks 54 in the audio data in a track 50" Col. 6 Lines 17-18).

6. Claim 4 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,701,511 to Smith (Smith) in view of U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0160831 to Rubeli (Rubeli) and in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,588,096 to Sato et al. (Sato).

#### In Reference to Claim 4

Smith as modified by Rubeli discloses a system substantially equivalent to applicant's claimed invention. However, Smith as modified by Rubeli is silent on a system wherein the event includes an animation sequence involving movements of a character's mouth.

Sato teaches of an event including an animation sequence involving movements of a character's mouth (Fig. 9, 12-17, and 21 and of object display devices of "a person's face which is created and recorded beforehand" Col. 1 Lines 11-13) in order to change the image of an object without performing complicated key operations (Col. 1 Lines 30-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the face object as taught by Sato into the teachings of

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Smith as modified by Rubeli in order to change the image of an object without performing complicated key operations.

7. Claims 9, 13, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,701,511 to Smith (Smith) in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,588,096 to Sato et al. (Sato).

Smith discloses a system and method substantially equivalent to applicant's claimed invention. However, Smith is silent on a system and method wherein the event includes an animation sequence involving movements of a character's mouth.

Sato teaches of an event including an animation sequence involving movements of a character's mouth (Fig. 9, 12-17, and 21 and of object display devices of "a person's face which is created and recorded beforehand" Col. 1 Lines 11-13) in order to change the image of an object without performing complicated key operations (Col. 1 Lines 30-34).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the face object as taught by Sato into the teachings of Smith in order to change the image of an object without performing complicated key operations.

8. Claims 19-34 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 5,701,511 to Smith (Smith) in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,302,790 to Brossard (Brossard) of record.

In Reference to Claims 19, 24, 28, and 32

Smith discloses a gaming machine (Fig. 1 "personal computer" 10) and method for conducting a wagering game (system and method are capable of performing this intended use; See also, "workstation coupled to a local area network or wide area network" Col. 4 Lines 42-43 wherein wagering games can be played on-line), comprising:

a memory structure (Fig. 2 "memory" 21) for storing an audio file associated with the wagering game (storing an audio file associated with the wagering game in a memory structure){system and method are capable of performing this intended use; "data stored on a CD-ROM to be input to data bus 13 and thereby loaded into memory 21 for access by CPU 23" ... "sound recorded on a CD-ROM" Col. 5 Lines 1-7 and "The present invention is directed to a technique for using audio data that has been digitized and recorded on a CD-ROM." Col. 5 Lines 29-31), the audio file (Fig. 4 "audio data" 52 and Fig. 5 58) including a marker {a plurality of markers}{Fig. 4 "timing mark ticks" 54 and Fig. 5 74) and an audio sequence {a plurality of audio sequences interlaced between the markers}{Fig. 4 "tracks" 50 and Fig. 5 72); and

a controller (Fig. 2 "CPU" 23) operative to play the audio sequence (playing the audio sequence){sequences}{system and method are capable of performing this intended use) and initiate a game-related event {events} (Figs. 5 "TMSF & CMD.A) in response to detecting the marker {respective markers}{Col. 6 Lines 66-67 and Col. 7 Lines 1-42), the event {events} being pre-associated with the marker {events pre-

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associated with the respective audio sequences in response to detecting the respective markers}{Figs. 5 and 6 and "a plurality of timing and command pairs" Col. 7 Line 3}.

However, Smith fails to teach of an event {events} being a lighting event {events}, a controller operative to initiate the lighting event {events} and a light source {one or more light sources} for presenting the lighting event {events}.

Brossard teaches of an event {events} being a lighting event {events} (Fig. 4C and "playback begins, and a pointer 462 is controlled to begin rotating ... the segments 466 are controlled to be illuminated as the pointer 462 reaches a particular segment. Preferably the pointer 462 continues to rotate as long as the song or other audio-visual playback continues." Col. 4 Lines 26-57), a controller operative to initiate the lighting event {events} (Fig. 4A and "A control device such as a computer 518 may be used to control and coordinate operation of the backlights 514, audio reproduction system 516, LED display 422 e.g. in order to output or reproduce audio, visual, or audio-visual works which may be e.g. stored in memory 512." Col. 3 Lines 60-65), and a light source {one or more light sources} for presenting the lighting event {events} ("segments 466 are controlled to be illuminated Col. 4 Lines 47-48 and "backlights" 514 and "LED display" 422 Col. 3 Lines 62-63) in order to add to the incentive, enjoyment, and entertainment for the player during the award of a monetary prize (Col. 5 Lines 11-13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the lighting events as taught by Brossard into the teachings of Smith in order to add to the incentive, enjoyment, and entertainment for the player during the award of a monetary prize.

In Reference to Claims 20-22, 25-27, 29-30, and 33-34

Smith discloses a system and method substantially equivalent to applicant's claimed invention. Further, Smith discloses a gaming machine and method wherein the memory structure includes an association table having the marker {markers} and the event {events} associated with the marker {markers}(Figs. 5 and 6), the controller {and further including} referring to the association table to identify the event {events} to be initiated in response to detecting the marker {respective markers} ("and since the two match, the CPU 23 will execute a command A in block 74" Col. 7 Lines 10-11); wherein a {each} event is a predetermined command sequence for controlling a {one or more} game features. However, Smith fails to teach of an event {events} being a lighting event {events}; of a controller operative to initiate the lighting event {events}; wherein a {each} lighting event is a predetermined command sequence for controlling a {one or more} light source {sources}; and wherein the light source {sources} are backlights and LEDs.

Brossard teaches of an event {events} being a lighting event {events} (Fig. 4C and "playback begins, and a pointer 462 is controlled to begin rotating ... the segments 466 are controlled to be illuminated as the pointer 462 reaches a particular segment. Preferably the pointer 462 continues to rotate as long as the song or other audio-visual playback continues." Col. 4 Lines 26-57); a controller operative to initiate the lighting event {events} (Fig. 4A and "A control device such as a computer 518 may be used to control and coordinate operation of the backlights 514, audio reproduction system 516, LED display 422 e.g. in order to output or reproduce audio, visual, or audio-visual works

which may be e.g. stored in memory 512." Col. 3 Lines 60-65); and a light source (one or more light sources) for presenting the lighting event (events) ("segments 466 are controlled to be illuminated Col. 4 Lines 47-48 and "backlights" 514 and "LED display" 422 Col. 3 Lines 62-63) in order to add to the incentive, enjoyment, and entertainment for the player during the award of a monetary prize (Col. 5 Lines 11-13).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to employ the lighting events as taught by Brossard into the teachings of Smith in order to add to the incentive, enjoyment, and entertainment for the player during the award of a monetary prize.

#### In Reference to Claims 23 and 31

Smith as modified by Brossard discloses a gaming machine and method wherein the audio file is formatted as a wave (.wav) file ("a wave file" Col. 5 Line 17), the marker being an audio cue point embedded within the wave file ("scheme embeds timing mark ticks 54 in the audio data in a track 50" Col. 6 Lines 17-18).

#### ***Double Patenting***

9. A rejection based on double patenting of the "same invention" type finds its support in the language of 35 U.S.C. 101 which states that:

"whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process ... may obtain a patent therefor ..." (Emphasis added). Thus, the term "same invention," in this context, means an invention drawn to identical subject matter. See *Miller v. Eagle Mfg. Co.*, 151 U.S. 186 (1894); *In re Ockert*, 245 F.2d 467, 114 USPQ 330 (CCPA 1957); and *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970).

A statutory type (35 U.S.C. 101) double patenting rejection can be overcome by canceling or amending the conflicting claims so they are no longer coextensive in scope. The filing of a terminal disclaimer cannot overcome a double patenting rejection based upon 35 U.S.C. 101.

Claims 6-18 are provisionally rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 as claiming the same invention as that of claims 6-18 of copending Application No. 10/658975. This is a provisional double patenting rejection since the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

11. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute):

so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-5 and 19-34 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1-18 of copending Application No. 10/658975 in view of Smith, Rubeli, Sato, and Brossard. Claims 1-5 and 19-34 have been rejected as anticipated or obvious under 35 U.S.C. §§ 102 or 103, respectively. Specifically, the new matter of the CIP of a mechanical feature (Claims 1-5) and a lighting event (Claims 19-34) are not patentably distinct from claims 1-18 of copending Application No. 10/658975 which claims the initiation of a game-related event. This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection.

### ***Conclusion***

12. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. U.S. Patent No. 5,701,511 to Smith (Smith) discloses audio sequencing. U.S. Patent Pub. No. 2002/0160831 to Rubeli (Rubeli) discloses a system for controlling a gaming device. U.S. Patent No. 5,588,096 to Sato et al. (Sato) discloses object image display devices.

13. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Paul A. D'Agostino whose telephone number is (571) 270-1992. The examiner can be reached on Monday - Friday, 7:30 a.m. - 5:00 p.m..




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14. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Hotaling can be reached on (571) 272-4437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

15. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

P. D'Agostino  
Art Unit 3714



John Hotaling  
Primary Examiner

Substitute Disclosure Statement Form (PTO-1449)

<b>Notice of References Cited</b>	Application/Control No. 10/832,525	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination ANDERSON ET AL.	
	Examiner Paul A. D'Agostino	Art Unit 3714	Page 1 of 1

## U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	Classification
*	A	US-5,588,096 A	12-1996	Sato et al.	345/634
*	B	US-5,701,511 A	12-1997	Smith, Matthew W.	715/500.1
*	C	US-2002/0160831 A1	10-2002	Rubeli, Paul E.	463/20
	D	US-			
	E	US-			
	F	US-			
	G	US-			
	H	US-			
	I	US-			
	J	US-			
	K	US-			
	L	US-			
	M	US-			

## FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

## NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

\*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)  
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.